

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 14, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 1926

Jacksonville Republican.

ESTABLISHED A FULLY-PAID, EVER

DAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

HAS been thoroughly refitted and

renovated, making it one of the best

houses in North Alabama. Rooms large

and well ventilated. Guests will find a

welcome in this house. Terms to suit the

times.

J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.

Des. 12, 1873.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

The undersigned is now prepared

to accommodate the traveling

public.

S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Sign of the Horned Horse,

Oxford Ala.,

S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but

will receive Boarders and the Traveling

public generally.

No rash promises made—come and

see.

A. S. JOHNSON,

J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.

June 18—17.

W. C. LAND.

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry

for Ladies and Gentlemen,

and fine time-keeping

Watches.

Both Gold and Silver. Also, Gold and

Silver CHAINS for Ladies and Gentle-

men. Gold Pens, Spectacles and Sil-

ver Trimmings, as a specialty. Also

Albatta Ware for the Table—Cups, Col-

lets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A

good assortment of Marine Lever Family

Clocks and time pieces.

P. S. WATCHES REPAIRED in

the best manner, and every material kept

on hand for repair with dispatch.

Jan. 11, 1873.—17.

Pianos and

Organs of

all makes

and of

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of

HARNESS & SADDLERY

AND

Saddlers' Hardware

ESTABLISHMENT

(One Door Below Woodward's Corner,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.)

D. J. PRIVETT,

PROPRIETOR.

CONSTANTLY on hand Goethright's

PATENT SIDE SADDLES,

COLLARS, HAMES, BUGGY WHIPS,

HARNESS, and everything else usually

kept in a first class Saddle Establishment.

Repairing done to order and at

moderate prices. First class workmen.

A liberal patronage solicited.

A lot of the ware that will be closed

out immediately very cheap.

Feb. 14, 1874.—17.

WYLY HOUSE,

South-east Corner Public Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

THIS House is located at the Old Ferry

corner. It has recently been fitted up

for a general Hotel. The traveling public

are respectfully invited to give us a call. It

is our pride and ambition to make it one of

the best Hotels in the up country, and we

will use our best endeavors to make every

one comfortable and their stay pleasant

with us.

J. M. WYLY.

Feb. 14, 1874.—17.

N. F. WRIGHT,

House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

IS now prepared to do all kinds of work

in his line, such as painting Houses,

Signs, Buggies, Carriages and every variety

of vehicles. Prompt attention given and

work guaranteed.

Jan. 24, 1874.—17.

Public Announcement.

JOHN H. CAVE

WOULD respectfully announce to the

citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity,

that he is prepared to execute House

Painting, Gilding and Paper Hang-

ing, in the neatest and most durable man-

ner, and upon satisfactory terms.

Jacksonville, Feb. 14, 1874.—17.

THOMAS H. PITT,

Carpenter, Joiner & Cabinet Workman.

Door, Sash & Blind Factory.

Prices reduced to suit of Montgomery and

other cities.

(Shop east of main, north of M. E. Church)

Orders promptly filled, and work satis-

factorily and neatly executed.

Jacksonville, Feb. 14, 1874.—17.

JAMES LEFFEL'S

IMPROVED DOUBLE

Turbine Water Wheel.

THE most powerful Wheel in the Market,

being 7000 now in use, working under

heads varying from 10 to 240 feet.

24 inches, from 14 to 36 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market,

being 7000 now in use, working under

ADDRESS.

Delivered Before the Southern Historical

Society, at Jacksonville, Ga.,

Wednesday Night, February 13th

1874.

BY B. H. HILL.

[Published by request of the Society.]

MR. PRESIDENT,

The object of this meeting is to

organize, in Georgia, an auxiliary branch of

"The Southern Historical Society."

The object of this Society is to collect

and preserve authentic materials for the

history of the Southern States, and to

keep in a first class Saddle Establishment.

Repairing done to order and at

moderate prices. First class workmen.

A liberal patronage solicited.

A lot of the ware that will be closed

out immediately very cheap.

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Orders promptly filled, and work satis-

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IMPROVED DOUBLE

Turbine Water Wheel.

THE most powerful Wheel in the Market,

being 7000 now in use, working under

heads varying from 10 to 240 feet.

24 inches, from 14 to 36 inches.

before the mistaken act of secession. We

laid down our arms and they declared

us traitors. We were called criminals and

traitors. We were called criminals and

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TIME.
Forth Time sweeping onward
Sylvie and her hand,
Nothing can obstruct his pathway,
Now he blurs the cheek of beauty—
Now he renders weak the strength,
And he cuts down all before him,
As he swiftly glides along.

And he seems a grim old tyrant,
Stern bowed, merciless and cold,
Shaking midrow from his pinions,
On all things of human mould,
Making every pleasure short lived,
Touching love with his alloy,
Blasting with his sour visage
Every bud of human joy.

Yet, methinks, if thoughtful mortals
Would but read his visage right,
They would come to the conclusion
That he is not a god by spite,
True, he sides with death at present,
But he loves him none the more,
And in the far distant future
He will be death's conqueror.

Then give Time the praise that's due
him—
He his mission must fulfill,
And he'll use you very gently
If you do not treat him ill,
If you're free from dissipation,
And with vice no dealings have,
He will give you health and comfort
From the cradle to the grave.

AN HISTORICAL TRIAL.

Extraordinary Case in England.
[N. Y. Herald, March 2.]

The most extraordinary trial in the history of English jurisprudence came to an end yesterday. After 189 days of investigation of the most elaborate and painful character the jury promptly rendered a verdict that the claimant to the Tichborne estates had been guilty of perjury in swearing that he was Sir Roger Tichborne. The court immediately passed upon the prisoner the sentence of 14 years of penal servitude.

So ends a trial the result of which will be read with interest in every part of the globe. When we consider the romantic life of the real baronet, his quarrel with his family, his separation from the lady of his love, his wanderings in South America, his wild land adventures and his death at sea, and the long years of mourning which came when we consider the life of the prisoner as admitted to be true, his adventures in Australia, his final return to England as a claimant to one of the richest estates and most ancient titles in England, his recognition by Lady Tichborne, his years of effort and controversy, his final trial, and the interests he excited, an interest so intense and unbroken that millions of Englishmen will see him even in prison convinced that he is a persecuted and deeply wronged man—when we consider any and every phase and step of the case, we have a drama which has no parallel for interest in the history of fiction or real life.

There were many reasons for a public opinion in favor of the claimant. Lady Tichborne, the admitted mother of the real Sir Roger, accepted and cherished him as her son. This was an emphatic fact which addressed itself to the popular imagination; for if a mother cannot be believed when she recognizes her son what probability is there in human evidence? The tenderest and most sacred tie in nature is that which binds the child to the mother, and Lady Tichborne not only welcomed this man as her son but she treated him until the hour of her death. It was avowed and evidently believed by the jury that Lady Tichborne was laboring under a hallucination coming from grief over her son's continued absence, her constant brooding over his memory, her persistent resolution not to believe in his death, and her feeling toward the Tichborne family, and that this grew into a monomania which made her anxious to discover her son and thus prevent the estates from passing to those whom she did not love. If Lady Tichborne had been unsupported in her recognition the hallucination theory might have been satisfactory to the people. But there were others who accepted him to be the heir, and who swore to that belief. There were officers who had served with Sir Roger in the army, soldiers who had been brought under his command, servants in the household of Tichborne, men and women of all classes, from noblemen and members of Parliament like Lord Rivers, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Ouslow down to humble tenants and laborers on the estate. The sincerity of this support no one can doubt, going, as Mr. Whalley did, to the extent of imprisonment in his behalf.

Public opinion was strengthened by another circumstance. The manner of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was unfortunate. That most eminent and gifted man has infirmities of temper. There were speeches made and decisions rendered by the lord Chief Justice which, when they came to be examined by the historians will be regretted. His treatment of the press seems to us to be inconsistent with the freedom of the press. His language toward Dr. Keenly, time and again, would have justified the utmost anger of that talented counselor. When he interrupted the addresses, as he did constantly, his observations seemed to be in the nature of an address of the prosecuting attorneys; so that the moral weight of the court, which, under ordinary circumstances, and more especially with a judge as

profound as Lord Cockburn, would have gone far to calm the public opinion of England, was dead. Lord Cockburn was denounced as an unjust judge, who had made up his mind and expressed an opinion in advance. So in time a very large portion of the English people came to believe that the claimant was an unfortunate man demanding his own, and opposed by a conspiracy of the crown, the aristocracy, the wealth, and public spirit of the nation.

Every day added to the trial only strengthened this feeling; for it was said that if the claimant were only an ignorant butcher, who had lived the life of a vagabond in the Australian bush, he should have been so overwhelmed in his perjuries by the trained and subtle minds of the English bar that his guilt would have become as obvious as the sunshine. Surely in a contest between Arthur Orton and Sir John Coleridge there would have been no question as to the victory. But Sir John Coleridge cross examined the claimant for weeks, and it was a drawn battle. The first trial was elaborate enough the second trial lasted 180 days. The lord chief justice, who complained of the unusual length of the speech of Dr. Keenly, himself found it necessary to speak for some weeks when the time came to sum up. This summing up, so far as we have read it, is a severe assault upon the claimant. The whole tone of the charge, the criticisms upon the counsel, the wit, the sarcasm, the severity of epithets applied to the prisoner, seemed more intended for the drawing rooms and clubs of London than the actual purposes of justice. To crown all, although the court would not permit a London newspaper to make any comments on the case, yet late, the witness charged with perjury, was arraigned at Bow street and allowed to make statements calculated to influence the opinion of the jury more emphatically than any possible comments of the press. Unfortunately, therefore the case from the very beginning was so handled that persons at all critical were disposed to look upon the claimant as a hardly used man. He was certainly not a gentleman, and all the gentlemen of England were against him, with the lord chief justice at their head.

But, however natural the public opinion that believed in the claimant and however unfortunate the procedure of the court and the crown, this verdict decides the case forever. Nor do we see any reason for doubting the justice of the verdict. It would be impossible for a jury to consider a case for 180 days and not reach an honest opinion. So that the claimant goes to prison, practically for life, as the most extraordinary and most successful impostor of modern times. We say successful, because, while failing to win the name and estates of Tichborne, he has exhausted the resources of English law to defeat his claim. Even accepting this verdict, as we do accept it, and admitting that the prisoner has received the just punishment of his crimes, we are still confounded by the extraordinary fact that 200 witnesses, and among them Lady Tichborne, were guilty of perjury in swearing to his identity, or under a delusion which has no parallel in history.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]
"Extreme Men."
Occasionally, there is a heard from some politician, or read in some small newspaper, a sarcasm or protest against "extreme men." The authors of such sentiments or opinions, ignorantly imagine that their utterance has the appearance of wisdom. No error can be greater. And such "liberalism" in State affairs, more a license of their incapacity and unwillingness to form or direct the public mind.

Upon this theme certain persons have long dwelled. Their number has become intolerable to thoughtful men. An although a Conservative, I purpose to write a few sentences on this subject. Who are intended to be indicated by the phrase "extreme men"? What are their characteristics? Webster says, "Extreme signifies utmost; utmost; farthest; at the utmost edge or border." Applied to a man it imports one who is extreme, and means, as I think, and uncompromising in the pursuit of advocacy of whatever cause his passions, or receives the approval of his judgment. Such an one has clear and fixed purposes. He prosecutes them, regardless of consequences to himself. His belief in their propriety comes as him like religion. He has no floating convictions on any subject upon which he has any conviction at all. His opinions are a part of his nature. They flow along his veins. They are intertwined with his nerves. They are inseparable from his brain. They make the man more than bones and muscle and tissues. In religion, when necessary to vindicate his belief, he becomes a martyr. Always and everywhere he is a patriot. In times of war, hardship and suffering he becomes a hero. In the Church he can tolerate no lukewarmness, and no equality for heresy. In the State his policy is positive and he is utterly ever from temporizing measures. He knows that all compromise involves falsehood and is a confession of weakness. He has faith in the power of truth, and believes in the ultimate triumph of correct principles. He abhors all dalliance with falsehood, and despises the cowardice that concedes anything to evil, whether it be in religion, morals, or politics. He does not think that it is expedient to do wrong that good may come of it—because he is convinced that right is always expedient. For in the end of ends, nothing triumphs but the right. Such men are always admirable, and are often indispensable to the advancement of principle and the promotion of public prosperity. They are sincere, persistent, self-sacrificing, and they are purposeful and brave. Such persons

are good citizens, and make trustworthy and efficient officers. No national objection can be urged against such characters. It is true, their intense men sometimes arouse enmity. He who makes character makes foes. He who disregards himself when their individual interest conflicts with that of the community, and under similar circumstances they enmity but little regard for that of others. Consequently, when in the progress of great and beneficent principles, little fellows abounding in petty schemes for self-aggrandizement are run over and crushed, they squeal out against extreme men. But notwithstanding this fact, the world is greatly indebted to them. For at last, mankind have been civilized by the work and learning and genius and courage of those who, among their contemporaries, were praised and vilified, honored or executed as extremists.

Now what injury such men in the Democratic party can effect, I cannot conjecture. The principles of that organization are few and have been thoroughly tested—They have been demonstrated to be in absolute harmony with the idea of a free, just and popular government—Surely a bold, unflinching, uncompromising advocacy of such principles can figure neither the party nor the commonwealth. Extreme men do this—and nothing more. If this be a crime, then are the criminals. But in this particular I had rather be guilty with them, than innocent with the rest of the world.

Washington and Jefferson, Warren and Hancock, James and Patrick Henry were extremists. He who conspires such men, quarrels with God. SELDEN.

Cowards and poltroons assault their victims in the dark and from concealed positions.—Rome Courier.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL
Dr. J. Walker's California
Vinegar Bitters are a purely vegetable preparation, made up from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California. The medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick, every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Biliary Organs, in Bilious Disorders.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
Marriage Guide.
This little book is a practical guide to the married couple, and contains all the information necessary to the success of marriage. It is a book that every man and woman should have. It is a book that every man and woman should have. It is a book that every man and woman should have.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
We have a new and complete system of medicine for the cure of all diseases. It is a system that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable. It is a system that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable. It is a system that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys a high and deserved fame. It is a medicine that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable. It is a medicine that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable. It is a medicine that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable.

they were painfully afflicted, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the cure is now a household word. It is a medicine that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable. It is a medicine that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable. It is a medicine that is based on the principles of nature, and is therefore perfectly safe and reliable.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
After the 1st day of Jan'y, 1874
Dr. J. C. & Co. Alexander will sell, no more Goods on THIRTY DAYS, it does not make any difference who it is. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Clover, Grass & Garden Seeds.

Large stock of Clover, Orchard, Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy and Garden Seed, just received and for sale low for cash. Also, Onion Sets and Onion Buttons.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, DRUGS, MEDICINES & FANCY ARTICLES.

SEND ORDERS TO
W. D. HOYT & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN
RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates. Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantles, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings. Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cans.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR Steam, Gas and Water.

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.
The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights, Portable Lights, Etc.,

And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, etc., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers

of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter. THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty. CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing. Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS' COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—ly

J. J. Cohen, FIRE INSURANCE.

Home Protection of North Ala. Huntsville.

Policies issued only to respectable parties and for small sums.
STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1874.
CAPITAL, \$100,000 00.
SURPLUS, \$47,711 35.
ASSETS:
United Sts Bonds, \$7,140 00
Term State Bonds, 10,000 00
U. S. & C. R. Bonds, 1st, 9,500 00
Do do do, 2d, 9,000 00
Hunt's G. L. Bonds, 5,500 00
Jav's U. S. Bonds, 2,400 00
Bills Receivable, (less doubtful) 500 00
Cash in Bank, 3,957 91
Real Estate, Property, 8,000 12
Due on call, 1,454 35
Bonds of 120 Stockholders, 52,376 00
Specially reserved, 5,420 20
Office Furniture, 2,515 00
Dividend account, 2,114 00
Other As't at cash value, 2,500 70
Stock owned by the Co. 6,085 00—\$90,658 50
\$120,508 50

It will be perceived that our Surplus would pay toward cancelling our Stock Bonds. We pay out no cash if funds—our earnings are all retained for the security of our Policy Holders.

H. P. DILLARD, Sec'y.
Policies issued and losses paid by
W. T. ALEXANDER,
Feb. 28, 1874.—ly.

Manhood: How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Cutverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Voluntary or Involuntary, and its attendant Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, CONSUMPTION, EMPHYSEMA, and other diseases, induced by self-indulgence and sexual extravagance. Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

Send under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cts., or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers.

W. G. LEDBETTER

OF ALABAMA, WITH
JEHIAL READ, NATHANIEL NORTON.

JEHIAL READ & CO

LATE GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ,
Man'g Wholesale Dealers in
FUR & WOOL HATS,
Straw Goods Umbrellas,
NO. 468 BROADWAY,
Adjoining Cochran, McLean & Co.,
NEW YORK.

Premium Chromo.

Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo "The Little Florist," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of five dollars.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
Seed-men, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 24, 1874.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,

(SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS)

OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, &c. Fancy Articles.
Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c., as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

P. S. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874.—ly.

"CASH" STORE.

W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.

Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call. Oct. 18, 1873.—ly.

T. L. & E. G. Robertson

Druggists and Apothecaries,
OXFORD, ALA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, together with a great variety of STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c. GIVE us a call in person or by order. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.

At the Same Old Place.

ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles,
Pepper, Spice, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, JEANS, TWEEDS, LINEN, GINGHAMS, LINENS, DELAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TUCKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c., all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,
Knoxton, Ga.

The LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,
one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.

Orders solicited. Address
GEORGE H. WARRING, Kingston, Ga.
September 6, 1873.—ly.

New Books and Fancy Articles

FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.
H. A. SMITH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

113 Broad Street,
Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small Advance for Cash.

Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Books, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.

2000 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at Half the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to \$15 00 each.

PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc. 1,000 Copies "Bill App's New Book Peace Papers." Copies mailed to any address \$1 50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,

SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,
DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass,
Putty, Dyes and Dyestuffs.
AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.

Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m.

M. T. MOODY.

PARTING.
BY LONDON.
Her disposition was so sweet,
So different from mine,
For I was like the rugged oak,
She like the clinging vine.
I did not know how strong a hold
She had upon my heart,
Until upon that sad, sad day
I knew that we must part.
And not like lovers must we part
Who hope for future bliss,
And seal their vows with faith and love
With true love's burning kiss.
No, we must part as strangers part
And ever strangers be;
I know not that 'twas hard for her
But bitter 'twas for me.

BALD MOUNTAIN VOLCANO.

Startling Sounds Heard Issuing From The Mountain.

Alarm of the people living in the neighborhood—the strange noises thought to forbode the end of the world—business neglected—the people gathering to prepare for death smoke and vapor reported to be issuing from the peak.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—For the twenty days the greatest excitement has prevailed for a distance of twenty-five miles around and in the vicinity of Bald Mountain.

This mountain is situated between Crooked Creek, in McDowell County, and Broad River, the mountain also extending into Rutherford County. That portion of the range within McDowell County is generally called Stone Mountain. The first signs of alarm in this locality were witnessed on the 10th of February. This consisted in what the people call a "terrible lumbering," the earth seeming to quiver to a frightful extent. Some parties describe it as terrible thunder gradually dying away in the distance, others as the roaring of heavy artillery in the distance. On the 12th of February two gentlemen on the highest point of Bald Mountain, known as Harris View, which is said to be next to Mount Mitchell in height, heard this strange noise. One of them says it at first reminded him of the falling of heavy timber and presented a combination of sounds and impressions. Parties living on the mountain sides and at the base heard the same noise. All think that the noise was in the mountain. One man says when he saw on one side of the mountain the terrible noise was in the direction of the mountain, and when on the opposite side the same indications were observed. All feel satisfied that the noise proceeded alone from this mountain. But on the 22d February the noise had reached such a point as to be perfectly terrible.

Among the persons living on this mountain are Mr. Camp, Johnston Elliot, Noah Elliot, Widow Nancy, George Morgan, James Gilbert, and others. From the statements of all these parties and of perhaps fifty others the mountain was actually shaking. The moving was as if the entire mountain was giving away. The table and the furniture in the house all rocked and jolted with frightful force. It is said that the cattle have become alarmed, and have wandered from their usual range. Such was the alarm that, at about twelve o'clock on the night of the 22d ultimo, the people for miles around began to assemble at the house of a Dr. Camp. Camp having gone to the wood-pile for wood became so alarmed that he fell upon his knees and began to pray aloud. Very soon the terrible quaking of the mountain was such that the great crowd assembled engaged in prayer. At daybreak on Monday morning, George Logan, a negro Baptist preacher, was sent for in great haste, and so impatient were they for his arrival that a portion of the crowd met him on the road, beseeching him to come and pray and preach. The people thus assembled remained in these devotions three days, when they moved a short distance to a vacant house, the property of Harris Elliott. On the third day Billy Logan a white man Baptist preacher, was sent for, and came immediately. On March 3 J. M. Lumby, a Methodist minister in charge of Broad River Mission, was imported to attend and preach, and promptly complied with the request. From an eye-witness the scenes are described as most strange and extraordinary. The people came flocking in crowds of fifteen and twenty including men, women, and children, all in the most terrible state of fear, despair and penitence. On the day Mr. Lumby preached the house was literally packed, the preacher barely having room to stand. So great was the rush to hear that many rushed up the side of the walls and crowded on the joists above. Only a portion of the upper story having a floor and many not being able to enter the house, they crowded their heads in the door and all around the house manifesting the most intense interest. When the call was made for mourners the people rushed from all parts of the house and from the outside, with almost frantic yells, and fell upon the

floor and upon each other all praying and supplicating in the most heartfelt and agonizing manner. These exercises continued incessantly for sixteen days and nights with but little intermission. During this time the people all lived in common. No attention was given to labor or property. Cattle, horses, and hogs were turned to the woods, and the entire people within the range of this awful excitement have concluded that they have but a few more days to live. About one hundred have made profession of religion. The closing scenes of this strange meeting are represented as most peculiar and wonderful. During most of this period of sixteen days the mountain had continued at intervals to present the same alarming impressions. Having prayed, shouted, and sung for this long period, the people separated with the promise that all would remain and die if necessary. It is said that the awe-stricken countenances the melancholy demeanor of this vast crowd on the breaking up of the devotions are beyond all description.

A letter was received in this city to-day by a gentleman whose mother resides near Bald Mountain, stating that near the summit of that peak an area of nearly an acre was agitated by subterranean upheavals and then sinking from which smoke and vapor issued.

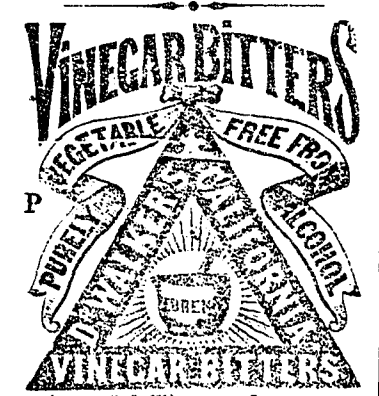
JEFF DAVIS AND JOE JOHNSTON—THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

The Washington correspondence of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* states that the narrative by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of his campaigns is now ready for distribution, and adds: It is said that the book reveals a good deal that has been hitherto mysterious in regard to Confederate military operations. The General goes largely into the controversy between himself and ex-President Davis. "We have seen nothing yet to indicate the nature of Gen. Johnston's defense; nothing to indicate whether he attacks other parties or confines himself simply to his own defense. The announcement some months ago of the early publication of the history of his campaigns, written by himself, was accepted by the friends of other Confederate Generals as an attack upon those officers. This resulted in elaborate defenses and attacks, which was spiced largely with personalities. The admirers of Gen. Hood, for instance, seem to have received the announcement of the forthcoming book as an indirect challenge, and they straightway set about defending him from the supposed attack of Gen. Johnston. Two noteworthy features of the controversy, so far as we have observed, have been its irrelevancy and its silliness. Courtesy, to say nothing of fairness, would seem to have suggested a little delay in setting up so raucous a defence—a delay that might have proved that there was no necessity for any defence at all. Only the other day Mr. Ben. H. Hill, in an oration before the Auxiliary Southern Historical Society of Atlanta, Ga., related some personal reminiscences of the Confederate Cabinet, in the course of which he expostulated Mr. Davis from the charge of removing Gen. Johnston from the command of the army around Atlanta. This assertion of Mr. Hill was merely a mild supplement to the discussion, and as such has been met and fully answered by a Macon correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* in the following letter.—*Nashville Union*.

MACON, March 11, 1874.—"Historic truth," said Napoleon III. in his admirable life of Julius Caesar, "ought to be no less sacred than religion. If the precepts of faith raise our soul above the interests of this world, the lessons of history, in their turn, inspire us with the love of the beautiful and the just, and the hatred of whatever presents an obstacle to the progress of humanity. These lessons, to be profitable, require certain conditions. It is necessary that the facts be produced with a vigorous exactness, that the changes, political or social, be analyzed philosophically, that the exciting interests of the details of the public men should not divert attention from the political part, they played, or cause us to forget their providential mission." "In writing history," he adds, "truth must be arrived at by the rules of logic." In his late address before the Historical Society Mr. B. H. Hill asserted that Mr. Davis actually opposed the removal of Gen. Johnston from the command of the Army of Tennessee when it was suggested in his Cabinet and by his counselors, and that he was the last to give his sanction to it. All who remember the famous speech of Mr. Davis, in the Second Baptist Church at Macon, delivered just after the dismissal of General Johnston cannot reconcile the statement with the "rules of logic" which the late Emperor says must be applied by the historian seeking for truth. Mr. Hill himself was present and followed Mr. Davis in an address to the large audience assembled. He has not forgotten that Mr. Davis not only spoke in a vein of sarcasm about the disgraced General, but was even bitter. "He constantly complained," said Mr. D., "that the odds of the enemy opposed to him were too great to risk a general battle. But the

disproportion was equally as great if not greater, in Virginia as in Georgia." After deprecating the Fabian strategy of the General in falling back from the mountains of Northern Georgia and surrendering all its natural defenses, he said, "I have frequently been asked if pontoons have not been forwarded to allow his army to cross over to Cuba." And again, "whether it resulted in victory or defeat, I determined to put a general at the head of that army who would at least strike one manly blow in the defense of his country." This language and much more of the same character fully convinced every one who heard it that the removal, if not the direct act of Mr. Davis, fully and freely met his approval. What impressed it upon the writer more vividly, he took the speech down, in short hand at the time of its delivery and furnished a copy of it for publication. The immediate cause which led to Johnston's removal was his reply to a dispatch from the Secretary of War in these words: "Do you intend to make a stand at Atlanta?" "The enemy," said he, "are two to one in my front, and my action must be governed by his." He was at once ordered to turn the command over to Gen. Hood. That Mr. Davis committed many errors he himself often and frankly admitted. Had Hood been successful in his Tennessee campaign the dismissal of Johnston would have been considered a wise measure.

The negroes are demanding at least two of the places on the Radical State ticket. The demand is a moderate one, considering the fact that nine-tenths of the Radical voters in the State are negroes. Either with or without negroes on their State ticket, the defeat of the Radical party is a certainty, if the Democratic party is not paralyzed and divided by the folly of its own members.—*Tuskegee Times*.



General Thomsen's proclamation against the use of the United States flag as a banner of war, and the demand for the flag to be used only for the purpose of peace, is a most timely and valuable contribution to the cause of peace. The flag is the symbol of our country, and it is our duty to preserve its honor and integrity. The use of the flag as a banner of war is a disgrace to our country and to the flag itself. We must insist that the flag be used only for the purpose of peace, and that it be a symbol of our unity and our common interests.

For the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Congestion of the Liver, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, and all the ailments of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bitterness of the Tongue, Indigestion of the Food, Pain in the Region of the Liver, and all the ailments of the Liver, are the result of a diseased system. VINEGAR BITTERS will cure all these ailments, and will purify the blood, and strengthen the system.

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J T Martin	A Walden	Rev R S Price	H L Oliver
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N H McDaniel	C T Brown	Saul Dillard	W E Fickett
B F Hodges	T Y Cain	J J Edmonson	W F Hannah
T W Cowan	J M Collier	Mary J Reeve	Jas C Wilson
J W Blackburne	Mrs. F H Collier	Nancy E Miller	Elizabeth Graham
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W H Lovins	Rev M M McDaniel	John C Edwards	P G Slaughter
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Will furnish Eggs from following varieties. Stock guaranteed pure and Eggs carefully packed:

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Feltch	STOCK—Eggs	\$2.00 per doz.
BUFF COCHIN—Imported	"	4.00 "
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Ranges, Stoves, Furnaces, Steam and Gas Fittings. Steam Whistles,

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Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.

The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

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THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornices, Window Caps,

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To meet the wants of the up-town and country people who trade in that part of town, we have established at No. 129, Broad corner, Bridge street, a Branch store, in charge of Mr. CHAP. QUILLAN.

We will keep in both stores a full stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings.

We are now receiving an elegant stock of the latest styles of Gentlemen and Ladies

Fine Custom Made

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We invite special attention to new style Side Lace Ladies' Shoes, and Gentlemen's Short Leg Boots.

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Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874.—ly.

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Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call.

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I will have new on hand & in store, JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, DELAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c., all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.

Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

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300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at Half the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to \$45.00 each.

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